former position as constructing the waterworks, and Lieutenant occupying that position, has been ordered minand of Tortugus. Captain Meige says he has in the fort all the cannon he could find in the cass on the Island of Tortugas, and when oroughly supplied with provisions and men, as the noe will be in a short time, he would defy the combined wers of France and England to take it.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

In executive session of the Senate to-day a number of ometions in the army and navy, to fill vacancies occa-oned by resignations, were confirmed. The appoint, ent of Judge Niblack, member of the House from In-ana, as Chief Justice of the United States Court in Ne-

tack and Pettit, and was defeated by four majority. Ir. Latham, of California, voted against it. It is said Mr. Gwin is in favor of confirming Black, notwithanding the latter's decision in the California Land case.
Major George B. Hall, of New York, was to-day con-

The House to-day did a good thing by reducing the al-leged Oregon war debt from five to two millions of dollars, and without voting upon the main question ad-ourned over to the 22d, Saturday. This bill would wear better face if there were a less number of Washington rokers and speculators in it. If it passes Congress will ave to provide means to meet the demand.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE. is an effort being made, by a corrupt lobby, to smuggle through Congress an amendment to the Postroute bill, for a daily overland mail to California, at a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars. This Post-route bill is loaded down with amendments, which will rease the expenditures of the department several miltions of dollars. It comes up before the Senate in a day or two, and should be thoroughly ventilated:

THE INAUGURATION. in extensive platform is being constructed upon the east front of the Capitol, for the delivering of the inau-gural address by Mr. Lincoln on the 4th ult. The inauguation ball promises to be a splendid affair. FIRE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

nine and ten o'clock this morning a window awning at the War Department caught fire from sparks from the chimney. On the messenger hoisting the win-dow to suppress the flames they were blown into the Secretary's room, scorching the papers on the table. The early discovery of the fire was fortunate, considering the uilding is not are proof. The Secretary, who early enters upon his business, was present and the first to give the alarm.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation

Capt. Tatnali, of Georgia. Capt. Tatuall, of Georgia.

The public departments will be closed to-morrow, and there will be a parade of the federal and local military in

nor of Washington's birthday. IMPORTANT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

OF THE TREASURY. Washington, Feb. 21, 1861.
The report sent to the House to day by Secretary Dix, in answer to Mr. Sickles' resolution, will attract the attention of the country to the various movements of the eceding States to appropriate the revenue and property

of the government. It embraces— First—The impediments to commerce by usurping control of the ports of Mobile, Churleston, Pensacola and

Valley by requiring the duties on all goods entered at New Orleans for delivery at St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to be paid to the State of Louisiana. Thous.—The scizure by Louisiana of all United States

moneys, as well as those of private depositors in the Mint and Sub-Treasury at New Orleans and other places. FOURTH-The seizure of revenue cutters by arrange ment between their commanders and the collectors of Mobile, New Orleans and Charleston.

Firm-The expulsion of the sick and invalid sationts at the United States Hospital at New Orleans, in order to provide accommodations for Louisiana troops.

MR. JONES TO SECRETARY DIX.

MR. JONES TO SECRETARY DIX.

Wassington, Feb. 15, 1861.

How. John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir.—In accordance with your instructions of the 19th
olt., directing me to repair to New Orieans and Mooile
for the purpose of securing to the United States the revonue cutters Rebert McCielland and Lowis Cas, I loft
Washington in the next mait train for those cities respectively. Owing to numerous derangements on the railroads, produced by landshdes covering the tracks, I did
not reach New Orieans until Saturday, the 26th of language the of the Mississippi river, or at the head of the ca, I made arrangements on the next day with the ca, I made arrangements on the next day with the can of a tugboat which was to leave New Orleans on lay evening, to take me down the river and place in beard the sutter. At the time appointed for her rure, while on the Leves and about to join the ner, I was much astonished to learn that content had not necked the learn that me on board the sutter. At the time appointed for her departure, while on the Levee and about to join the steamer, I was much astonished to learn that the cutter had just anchored tamedistely below the city. I at once hired a skill, and boarded her about dusk. On inquiring for Captain Breshwoot, I was infor med that he had gone asslore. A boat was despatched, with an officer, to find him if possible, and about ten o'clock he returned on board. I exhibited to him my own instructions, handed him your lotter, placing him and his vessel under my orders, and directed him to get under weigh and proceed to sea. He declined doing so at that late hour, and both his officers united with the captain in his objectious. No positive dischadlence, however, was manifested, but an evident reincitance to comply at that time. The next mortaing I was introduced to F. H. Hatch, Esq., Collector of Costoms, by Captain Breshwood. These gentlemen had a private interview, and I was soon convinced that the Collector could not be depended on to assist in getting the cutter out of the waters of Louisians, but I did not then know the full ex ent of his action in the premises.

New Ourses, Jan. 29, 1241.

Sue, You are hereby directed up at the United States are a second of the state of the

Sin—You are bereby directed to get the United sixta revenue cutter McClelland, now lying here, under way immedially, and proceed with her to New York, where you will so all the further instructions of the Secretary of the freesary. For my authority to make this order you are referred to the letter of the Secretary, dated the 19th inst., and handed you personally by me.

ther of the Secretary, the crisinal of the Secretary, the crisinally by me. Very respectfully, Very respectfully, WM HEMPHILL, JONES, Special Agent, To CAPTAIN J. G. BRESEWOOD, commanding United States evenue cutter Robt, McLiedand.

WM HEMPHILL JONES, Special Agent, revenue cutter Robt, Mctdelland.

Another conference was held between Captain Bresh wood and Collector Batch, and finally I received from the former the following reply:

U. S. Rayner, Corrint Robbert McCarlland, New Orleans, Jan 29, 1861.

Sin—Your letter, with the one of the Pub of January from the Hon, Scretary of the Treasury, I have duly received, and in reply refuse to obey the order. I am, sir, your obedient serving.

J. H. M. B. Barkelt WOOD, Captain, To W. Hearman, Johns, Esq., Special Agent.

Believing that Captain Breshwood would not have ventured upon this most positive act of insubordination and disobedience of his own voltion, I waited upon the Collector at the Custom House, and had with him a full and free conversation upon the whole subject. In the course of it Mr. Hatch admitted to me that he had caused the cutter to be brought to the city of New Orleans by an order of his own, dated January 15, so that she might be secured to the State of Louisnam, although at that time the State had not only not seconds, but the Convention had not met, and in fact dul not meet unfillegit days afterwards. This, I must coofess, seemed to me a singular confersion for one who at that very time had sworn to do his duty faithfully as an officer of the United States; and on intimating as much to Mr. Hatch, he excused himself on the ground that in those revolutions all other things must give way to the force of circumstances. Mr. Hatch likewise informed me that the officers of the cutter had long since determined to abandon their allegiance to the United States, and cast their fortunes with the independent State, and cast their fortunes with the independent State of Louisians. In order to test the correctness of this statement, I addressed another communication to Captain Breshwood of the following tenor.—

New Orleans, Jac, 22, 1861.

dressed another communication to Capani Science the following tenor:

New Ondars, Jac. 22, 1881.

Sin—By your note of this date I am informed that you request to obey the orders of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. As on accepting your commission yer took and subscribed an oath faithfully to discharge your duties to the government, and as you well know the law has placed the revenue cuttors and their obcers under the endre control of the Secretary of the Treasury, I request you to advise me whether you consider yourself, at this time an officer in the service of the United States. Very respectfully.

WM. HEMPHIGH, JONES, Special Agent.

To Carr. Bananwoop.
To this letter I never received any reply. I then repaired again on board the cutter, and asked for the ceder of the Collector bringing her to New Orleans. The original was placed to my pessession, of which the following is a copy. And here it may be proper to observe that the order is written and signed by the Collector himself:

Carrow House, New Optracks. To CAPT. BIREST

Custors House, New Ontraken,
Cotteron's Orrice, Jan. 15, 1881

Siz.—You are hereby directed to proceed forthwith under
sall to this city, and anchor the vessel under your command
opposite the Cutted States Marine Hospital, above Algeere,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. H. HATCH, Collector.
To Captary J. G. Bernawcop, United States Revenue Cutter McCletiand, Southwest Park, La.

The City of the code was required to forester by your

To Carrary J. G. Bussawcoo, United States heremus Culster McCleiland, Southwest Park, La.

The effect of this order may readily be forescen by you. While on her staffon at the Parses the vessel was measurably under the control of the government, and could be easily got to sea from that point. While lying at New Orleans, however, and any hostile power in possession of the foris St. Philip and Jackson, seventy two miles below, it is evident that any vessel is completely at the mercy of such pever. So far as respects her passing down the river, the State of Loubiana is now, and has been for several weeks, in full possession of these forts, and Mr. Hat hof course intended that the government should be deprived of any chance of keeping the McCleinand, even if her officers remained faithful to their tenst. If these latter, as was the case, proved develet, I had made ample arrangements to selze the vessel and carry her to sea, in defines of any ordinary contingency to the contrary, could I have other found her or got her below the fortifications. As it was, however, this was impossible. She lay in the river, watched from the shore, a distance of seventy two miles, shove the forte, with a telegraphic line in working order communicating directly between the city and garrison; and,

ment of the United States.

SPATE OF ALABAMA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

MOSHE, Jan. 30, 1861.

Sin.—In obedience to an ordinance recently adopted by a Convention of the people of Alabama, I have to require you to surrender into my hands, for the use of the state, the revenue cutter Lewis Cass, now under your command, together with her armanments, properties and provisions on board the same. I aw instructed also to notify you that you have the option to continue in command of the said revenue cutter, under the authority of the State of Alabama, in the exercise of the same duties that you have he option to continue in command of the said revenue cutter, under the other limits of the state, and at the same compensation, reporting to this effice and to the Givernor of the State. In surrendering the vessel to the State you will furnish me with a detailed inventory of its symaments, provisions and properties of every description. You will receive special instructions from this office in recard to the duties you will be required to perform. I awaif your immediate reply.

Very lespectrully, your obedient servant, To J. J. Moranson, Esq., Captain revenue cutter Lewis Comments.

To J. J. Monnson, Esq. Captain revenue cutter Lewis Cass, Modile, Alabama.

Cuptain Morrison thereupon transferred his vessel, with her equipments, to the State of Alabama, and took the oath of allegiance to that State. It is proper here to remark that the other officers of the Lewis Cass, viz.—First Heatecoant Regers and Lieutenants Lawrence and Shoemaker—remained faithful to their government, and rendered me much assistance at Mobile. They unanimously and cheerfully volunteered their services in case an opportunity might be afforded to recapture the McClelland; and this would undoubtedly have been effected if any chance could have been found to take her to sea. I gave Mr. Rogers written orders to return to New London, his place of residence, and await there your instructions. In like manner Mr. shoemaker was directed to repair to Ealthmore, while Mr. Lawrence preferred to remain with his tamily on the shore of Mobile by. The Lewis Cass, in her present condition, is entirely unseaworthy; her seams are open, causing her to leak badly, and, in fact, she came very near foundering while beating up Mobile harbor with but a whole sail breeze. Her late officers inform me that she will require extensive repairs to put her in any condition to do service to her present holders.

I then returned to New Orleans, and made a final effort with the junior officers of the McClelland to in luce them at least to consent for me to carry the vessel under sail as far as the forth, as I was desirous to test the question of the determination of the State of Louisiana to use force in retaining her; but they refused positively to have her removed from her anchorage. Finding that nothing further could be effected by me, that the two vessels were entirely lost to the United States, and no nossible benefit could arise from my remaining any longer in New Orleans, 1 left that city via the river rowe, and reached here on Thorsday evening, the 14th inst. I prepose to make the conduct of the officers of the telegraph company, with reference to

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY DIX.

The Secretary of the Treasury says it is believed du ties on imports continue to be collected in the ports of entry established in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, cleared in the usual manner; but so far as the depart-ment has been advised the collectors assume to perform their duties under authority of the States in which they reside, and hold and reserve the duties subject to the same authority.
Only about half the officers of the customs in those

States have resigned their commissions, while the others appear to have entered on their duties to the governments of these States without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony, so greatly has the moral tone of individuals been impaired by the example of disloyalty to the Union. The documents transmitted embrace correspondence relative to the customs, the New Orleans

says, "throughout the whole course of encreachment and aggression, the federal government has borne itself with a spirit of paternal forbearance of which there is no example in the history of public society, waiting in patient hope that the empire of reason would resume its sway over those whom the excitement of passion has thus far blinded, and trusting that the friends of good order, wearied with submission to proceedings which they disapproved, would at no distant dayfrally under the banner of the Union, and exert themselves with vigor and success against the prevailing recklessness and vio-

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21, 1861.
The Southern Congress reassembled this forenoon. Mr. Cosa offered the following:—
Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed

any foreign country. Adopted.

The President has nominated, and the Congress con-

firmed, the following members of the Cabinet:-Secretary of State-Mr. Toombs, of Georgia. Secretary of the Treasury-Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina.

Secretary of War-Mr. L. Pope Walker, of Alabama.

MR. YANCEY'S POSITION.

MONTHOSERY, Feb. 21, 1861.
It is understood that Mg Yancey declines a seat in the Cabinet. By the suggestion of his friends, he prefers to represent the government in Europe.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21, 1861.
The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day.
Mr. Woods, of Barbour, offered resolutions declaring that the allegiance the citizens of Virginia owe to the geaeral government is subordinate to that which is due to irginia, and may be lawfully withdrawn whenever Virgina deems it her duty to do so; that in case Virgini should exercise this authority her citizens will be bound to render allegiance to her alone; that Virginia recognizes no authority of any government, State or federal, to coerce her to allegiance to the United States after she shall have withdrawn from the Union; that she will regard any attempt at opercion as equivalent to a declara-tion of war, to be resisted at every hazard and to the last extremity; that seven States having withdrawn the allegiarce of their people from the United States of America, a faithful and earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war, and the conservative entiment of the country alike, indicate to the government the necessity and policy of acknowleding their independence. Referred to the Com-mittee on Federal Relations.

The resolutions were received with favorable manifes-

tations by the Convention. Adjourned thi Saturday.

PREPARATIONS AT FORT SUMTER. The Charleston Mercury intimates that the purapet on the south side of Fort Sumter has been cut away to al-low the guns en harbette to be depressed at the angle ne-cessary to aweep the wharf and the waters adjacent.

MR. LINCOLN ON SHIPS AND CARGOES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Mr. Lincein's reply to the "welcome" speech of the

Mayor of New York yesterday shows that as he travels he tries to suit his language to the special circumstances of the place he is in. This has been remarked throughout his journey. In the great commercial metropolis of the nation he speaks of "ships and cargoes." I cannot the nation he speaks of "ships and cargoes." I cannot quite understand the metaphor he uses, and he is evidently not a practical seatans. I apprehend, however, he has seized the idea that when a ship is in danger, and both ship and cargo cannot be saved, the cargo must be "thrown overboard" to lighten the ship and allow her to weather the storm; and he adds that the "pussengers," too, must be thrown overboard. Now, to a certain extent, this metaphor is good, and as a democrat I acknowledge his wisdom. He says, "this Union should likewise never be abundoned unless it fails and the probability of its preservation shall cease to exist, without throwing the passengers and cargo overboard." Now, if Mr. Lincoln will only bear in mind that heavy timber is quality, in a vessel carrying a miscellaneous cargo, carried upon deck, and when danger to the ship and cargo is imminent the deck load is first thrown overboard, and that the Chicago platform is the deck load; and if he will but order his officers and crew to throw that cumbering platform overboard, the ship will be preserved and go on her voyage prosperously, and her inboard cargo will, he saved, and no "passengers" need be thrown overboard, although that part of the mathoms crew known as rabid abolitionists should be put in from until the ship is safely moored in the "haven where she would be."

MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI. MISSISSIPPI.

HOW THE SECRETOR MEASURE WORKS.

We learn from the Memphis Appeal that the Mississippi legislature, now in session, has levied an additional tax of fitty per cent upon the present state tax, and authorized the Covernor to borrow two millions of dollars, at ten per cent, payable in one, two and three years, out of the accruing revenues of the State. THIRTY-SITTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Doolart.s, (rep.) of Wis., presented a petition from the citizens of Milwaukee, numerously signed, asking Congress to stand by the constitution and laws, and

make no compromise with traitors.

Mr. Powers, (opp.) of \$7., presented a petition of the citizens of Wisconsin, in favor of the Crittenden reso-

Pa., presented numerous petitions for the border and Crittenden resolutions.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of the postal service in the secoding

States, which was laid over yesterday.

Mr. HUNTER, (opp.) of Va., said if the States

Mr. Hunne, (opp.) of Va., said if the States were in the Union we had no right to cut off their postal benefits. The postal laws had not been resisted, and we could not undertake unser the constitution to paonsh States in this way. He said the expressions insurrection and rebellion in the bill seemed to be but steps which would end in using for e against the States.

Mr. Pochtrix, (rep.) of Wis.—Mr. President, I think the honorable Sonator from Virginia entirely mistakes the purport of this bill. So far from this being a measure of war upon the States which are undergoing.—

Mr. Hunnes—I hope the Senator will allow me to correct him. I did not say that this measure was a measure of war, but I said that I was afraid it was one of a series which would end in war. I said this was a measure, as I understood it, to correce a State into what was supposed to be proper conduct, by denying to it its rightful share of the general benefits of the legislation of the country.

Mr. Dochtrix—Mr. President, so far from this being a rect aim. I the loss say that his measure was a measure of war, but it said that I was afraid it was one of a series which would end in war. I said this was a measure, as I understood it, to eccre of State into what was supp seed to be proper conduct, by deeping to it its rightful share of ting general benefits of the legislation of the country.

Mr. Decurriz.—Wr. Previoent so far from this being a measure of war, or a measure of coercion, it is a measure of open and the service upon the provision of this bill is simply to authorize the Postmater General to suspend the service upon the provision of this bill is simply to authorize the Postmater of the United States, the mall service cannot be safely performed. If, upon any portion of a mail route in any State, North or South, by reason of resustance to the laws, or of insurrection, the service cannot be safely performed, if nuthorizes the Postmaster General, in his discretion, to suspend service upon such route or any part thereof. Now, it seems to me, so far from provoking a collision of force, so far from leading to the shedding of bood, it is the best way to avoid it. It is, therefore, a measure of peafication, and not a measure of coarcion. And now, sir, a susple word in reply to the remarks of the honorable Senator (Mr. Hunter) upon the state of the country. We may indeed be said to be passing through a revolution, or an attempted revolution, in some of the States of this comederacy. I agree to that, and I agree in what that honorable Senator said in his speech the other day. "We must face and acknowledge the true evil of the day. New ideas, like new forces, have entered into our system. They are desarrolly in their wild and irregular play." I acknowledge the true evil of the day. The same of the force of that desarrolly and post of the day of the second of country sites, and are the occase have, indeed on the word of the second of the revolution, whether you look into the writings and speeches of Marton, or Open them of Mr. Calhoun, or Hardon, or Jensey,

Mr. CHNESTAN—Will the Sonator allow me to complete my sentence, as he gives me the opportunity to ask him a question? I know Mr. Calhoun held, and I think he was right in that, that African slavery, as it exists in the South, was the best condition—the normal condition, if the gentieman chooses—for the negro in this country.

Mr. Doutrue—Mr. Calhoun stated on the floor of the Senate, after stating that most Southern men once held that slavery was a moral, as well as a social and political. Senate, after stating that most Southern men once hed that shavery was a mortal, as well as a social and politica evil, that "that folly and delusion are gore, and we now held that slavery is the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world." I will not un dertake to say that I repeat the precise words, but know I have given you their substance; and from that day to this hour, that idea, untered by John C. Cathorn then feebly sustained, but gathering strength and momentum with every revolving year, has become that new idea, that revolutionary force, which has entered into our system, and which is "now threatening to rend and destroy it in its wild and irregular play." Sir, it has revolutioned the Southern mind—it has been made to enter the schools and the pulpit of the Southern States, and to reverse their teachings. It has entered into their indical triounals and reversed their decrees. It has entered their political resetans and their fegislative halls—changed their political creeds. Sir, that idea has givined such a mination in two thirds of the slave Sates, that it regus to day supreme, despotte and as intolerant of operation as the Sprawing Industries.

their teachings. It has entered into their multical returnals and reversed their decreas, it has entered their political restrams and their legislative halls—changed their political restrams and their legislative halls—changed their political restrains of the stave States, that it regus to day superence, despotic and as intolerant of opposition as the Spanish loquintion. The honorable Senator from Virginia himself (Mr. Huster) declared in his speech last fall at Charlotteville, that when he "entered into the federal councils, which was at the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the moral and political status of the slavery question was very dingram from what it now is. Then the Southernmen, with but few exceptions, admitted slavery to be a moral evil, and pullated or excused it on the plead of necessity." But last winter, in debate, man elaborate speech, he declared that the black marble block of African slavery," and his collesque interrupting me in debate, asserted that "in Virginia, to day, the almost universal opinion now is that slavery is a blessing to both races, an institution to be fostered and encouraged." Whatever claims to be a positive good becomes, of necessity, aggrossive. It demands recognition, and threatens to deduce overything standing in its way. I repeat, it is this new lines, this revolutionary force, which, entering into our system, threatens to read and destroy the government stead of the jower, and threatens to the opening into our system, threatens to read and destroy the government should yield to the legitimate expression of its jower, and threatened to overshow whatever stood in its way. The first domaind which it made was that Congress should surrounded all power to restrict and the surrounded and the surroun

and I hope and trust that we may have a peaciful solution. Events are going on very rapidly. We can hardly keep pace with them. We must open our eyes to them, and see them as they are. Lot us not decaive ourselves, nor suffer ourselves to be deceived as to that great idea which underlies what is transpiring in our own day. I hope, Mr. Fresident, that this bill may be permitted to pass without raising the question of peace or war in any of the States of the Union.

Mr. Huntum said that he was glad to hear that this was not a measure of coercion; but he thought it was not necessary to pass it, as the Postmaster General had all the power necessary.

passed it would give the power of a despot to the head clerk of a department, and destroy the liberties of the people.

Mr. Frasustien, (rep.) of Me., said he thought Senators were drawing on their imagination. The bill simply gave power to the Poetmaster General to suspend the operation of the laws and releve him of any attempt to enforce the laws. It is most eminently a measure of peace. The secret is that gentlemen want to force us to acknowledge that seccesion is lawful. It seems to be the simple truth that gentlemen won't let us have a measure of peace without acknowledging the right of secssion.

Mr. Docolas, (opp.) of Ill., said it seemed to him a measure of peace, and he was gratified to see it from that side of the house. The Senator from Virginia was mistaken. It was not to give power to stop the mails anywhere unless there was destruction or resistance. He thought this was a wise measure, and calculated to remove irritation. Without this the Postmaster would be obliged to carry the mails in spite of resistance. In reply to the Senator from Wiscensin (Mr. Poolittle), he said he supposed the idea that slavery was a blessing or not would have occasioned no trouble if it had not been aftempted to engraft it in the governments, where the federal government has no right to interfere in any way. So long as the question is kept in Congress. He believed there was a deliberate plot to break up the Union, under a pretence of devotion to it, and that there were as many disunionists in the North as the South. The use of the military force must result in civil war. A man cannot be a friend who pursues a policy which leafs to war. The Senator from Kentucky has brought forward a proposition which will take the question out of Congress for the military force must result in civil war. A man cannot be a friend who pursues a policy which leafs to war. The Senator from Kentucky has brought forward a proposition which will take the question out of Congress for the military force must result in civil war. A man cannot be a

to slavery and a provision be made in the constitution to protect it.

Mr. Wadde, (rep.) of Ohio, appealed to the friends of the measure to let them have a voto.

Mr. Douelas contended that the difficulty commenced about the time the slavery agitation at the North did. It was said it should not cater the discussion of the Noraka bill. The Senator was with him then, and only charged to a republican after being defeated for Congress in 1836, and became a convert in six weeks.

Mr. Doulatte shad he did support Mr. Pierce, but he was not a candidate for Congress as a democrat in 1836.

Mr. Doulatte shad he did support Mr. Pierce, but he was not as candidate for Congress as a democrat in 1836.

Mr. Doulatte shad it was not so. He only changed when the House tried to force a constitution on Kansas. He never supported the Senator's idea of a repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Golden, (opp.) of Mo., said it was a measure of peace and must be intended to prevent a collision, but the Executive could not interfere with force, except on application from the State. If there could not be a collision under the constitution the bill was a mere pretence. He proposed an amendment, that the Post master skies suspend the mails in the States where any organization for running off slaves exists.

was taken up at two clock.

The Senate went into executive session.

After nearly three hours spent in executive session the Senate opened its doors, and proceeded to the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, pissing several of the amendments of the Committee of Finance.

At five o'clock a recess was taken till seven.

EVENING SESSION. On motion of Mr. Wisson, the Crittenden resolutions were taken up.

Mr Wilson said—Mr. Baucroft, in his last volume of the History of the United States, had drawn the character of George Mason as one of the band of patriots that carthe History of the United States, had drawn the character of George Mason as one of the band of patriots that carried America through the revolution to national independence. "This Christian patriot had been truly loyal, and on renouncing the King, could stand justified to his own conscience, only by the purest and most unsellish attachment to human freedom. Sincerity made him wise and bold. He was medest and uschanging and had scorn for everything mean, cowardig had low, always spoke his convictions with frank carneatness." Virginia sent this wise patriot to represent her in the assemblage of statesmen who met to frame a constitution. This public son of Virginia admonished the composers "that slavery brought the judgment of heaven upon the country, and by an inevitable chain of causes and effects frow dence ponished national sine by national calemities." These words of admonition and warning resound in the cars of the national strifes and treason who dees not see that slavery has brought the judgment of heaven on our country, and Providence punishes a giguntic national sin. One year ago these chambers raing with passionate menaces of disunton, it the tree people of the North darect to assume the control of the republic. Thad conservatives shrank before the angry matterings of mediated treason, but the farmers, mechanics and heavers, who recognise he master but God, caimly through the night in the unitense country, and providence deathers in the national capital; men high in the unitense councils plot conspiratives by an are now hardened into decay; madness and folly rule; treason helds caurical in the national capital; men high in the unitense councils plot conspiratives begainst the government they have sworn to defend, said capital in the first of mediates the fortress of the nation, insult and fire upon the first of the republic. Never since the dawn of orea ton has there been a conspiracy against the rights of man so utterly causeless, so wisced and regardiace of the mighty fold. No wonder that the actors

meghty God. No wonder that the actors in this wicked drama look in vain for one word of himan sympathy. These con pirators against the unity of America, and the architects of the Southern Coafederacy, receive no works of cheer from any parties of the continual data Delate uttered not only the voice of France, but of Europe and all civilized men, when it said—" Recre is not a corger on earth where it will flud sympathy and assessance." Nor can men who plet treason against the government appeal from the present to the vert of the future. The destroyers of the American Union may achieve immortality as encuring as its founders, but it will be an immortality of shame and dishonor. The conspiracy was not the work of a day. Nearly thirty years ago the spirit of nullifiestion raised its band against the government, and the disciples of Calhoun asis that slavery was the corner stone of the republic. He then proceeded to argue that the denunciations of the North—that it hated the South—work not true. He said the ethicans of Massachusetts and the whole North had ever treate the South with kindness and correctly. New Fagland, and especially Massachusetts chogs to the teachings of Webster and Adams. She reacs in all history that slavery has hastened the decay and fail of nutions, and finds in the pages of Phro. Secrates Barke, Fox, Humboldt, Washington, Jeferson and others testimonies which deepen her conviction against slavery domination and expansion. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Louisiana (Benjamin) when, under the pressure of the searching arguments of the Secrator from oregon (Baker), he lest his temper and made an assault on Massachusetts. Governor Andrew never said the invasion of Virginia was right, and never had sympathy with it, as the seantor from Louisiana charged. There was no truth in the accusation that Massachusetts sent Senators here to insulit the South. He allied to the threats that unless the North change its sentiments the Union cannot remain, and contended that the zentiments of the No

Adjourned,

House of Representatives. Washington, Feb. 21, 1861. REPORT ON THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. Bawrs, (rep.) of Mass., from the Select Committee of Five, to whom was referred the President's special

message of the 8th of January, made a report as to the stationing of vessels of the navy in such a manner as to neglect the defence of the whole Atlantic coast during the prevalence of is stess violence. The number of ships lying in port dismantled and unfit for service is 28, and mounted in the aggregate \$74 guns. None of them could be re-paired and put under sall short of several weeks' time, paired and put under sail short of several weeks' time, and many of them would require for that purpose at least six months. No order has as yet been issued to put any of them in commission. The committee discussed other subjects connected with the may, and proposed a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting, without delay or inquiry, the resignations of officers of the navy who were in arms against the government when tendering the same, and of those who nought to resignation they might be reflect of mother but restraint in passed by their commissions upon conaging in hostilities to the constituted authorities of the nation, has committed a grave error, highly projudicial to the discipline of the service, and in precess to the honor and effectively of

he navy, for which he deserves the consure of this

Volunteer bill.

Mr. Bococs, (opp.) of Va., resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill, interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour on the previous day. He said that already, by the act of 1796, the President had the power to employ the army and navy, and had a right to station as many of the regular troops of the country as it could concentrate here. In addition to that they had a local Legislature, by whose authority he could call out the militia in case they were threatened by an invasion of armed bands from other States. That would be an invasion, and to repel it the President would have the power to call bands from other States. That would be an invasion, and to repel it the President would have the power to call out the militia. Then what need, he would ask, was there for the bill? Even if the military power of the country was called out to aid in the enforcement of the laws, that military power must be subordinate to the civil power; but when they called out that power to hear directly on the averaging out that power to bear directly on the execution of the laws, it was making war, and would be so con sidered by the country. And so every force bill reported to the House was a war measure; and, indeed, whether cruent it hould be so regarded, it must, under the no-ceasties of the case, result in war. So much, therefore, to the hils of the gentlemen from the and New York, on these bulls, in his humble judgment, which contempated the enforcement of the laws by bringing out the natural power, and the devil power, must be considered as war measurer. If that, then, be so, he stood clothed with no authority. To say what any sixue of the Union would do, that he would not undertake to say, but he knew that Virginis stood committed by her declarations—atcodeom-mitted in henor and interest—to resist at all hazards a war of aggression upon the Southern States of this confederacy. And Virginis must do it. Why must sho oo it? The very hand that would nid in striking down South Carolina and Alabama, strengthened by Virginia, might at any moment be uplifted to crush the other States, crippled and crushed by the very subjugation of these Southern States. Whether they made a declaration of war or not, in three mouths' time all the border States of the confederacy, with one or two excoptions, will be tound standing side by side with the secoring States of the Union. He would ask, was it likely that Virginia and Kentucky would hold a position in which they would be hable to have their militia called out—they perhaps being nearest to the seems of action—to aid in making war upon South Carolina, Alabama or Mississippi? No, they could not do it. They would much prefer to throw off the yoke of the government, and do what they could to repel the attacks of the army and navy, and to crush the power of the government. If he was not great by mistaken this would be the natural result of any of these measures. When gontlemen asked what they were to do in this energy and the forts and public property and any of these when the power of the government, such as will see have been seed of the sea of the gar of the country how the set of the ca

ferred to. It was not true that arreas sans has been focult.

Mr. Borock derived his information on the subject from the papers of the day. Look at the result of the last election, and see what support the republican party received from the Senthern States of the confederacy. Non-whatever, and is the nature of the case it could not have, because it was a hostile organization, and its correr stone rested in apposition to the extension of our institutions, and because the railying ory of the party was, that the institutions of the South were to be circumscribed so as to be ultimately destroyed. Under these circumstances, was it to be wendored at that they should demand fresh guarantees for safety and protection? To these demands they turned a deaf our, and refused to do anything; and in such a spirit they called upon the men of the North to rise up and fight their battles, brought on by their refusal to allow the South to live on tions of appealty and speace, the South to five on them of the North whether they would take arms in such a cause, and draw the sword against their brethern of the South. At some future day, when thousands and tend thousands from the workshops of the North, who have been living on the labor and industry created by Southern products, are driven from employment, hungry and thirsty, without money and without bread, then will they demand to know why these things were so. And when they come to call upon the hardy young of the North to march, with arms in hand, against men who had never injured them, and who were things were so. And when they come to call upon the hardy young of the high passed by them we sheltered on the wet ground, the cry will come up, why is this? And on the battle field, when the histories is chief and on the battle field, when the histories is the passed by them we sheltered on the wet ground, the cry will come up, why is this? And still all through line North in the humble cottages where will still widowhood, watching the fatheriess children will rise with the widow redered so by your acts in bringing about this war, from helpless women, in their long, mountful wildowhood, watching the fatheriess children will rise the run and destruction their conduct produced, their own consciences will cry, and sterner language will demand, why is the And still all through line will rise the run and destruction their conduct produced, their own consciences will cry, and sterner language will demand, why is the wild rise will rise the run and destruction their conduct produced, their own consciences will cry, and sterner language will demand, why is the will rise the run and destruction their conduct produced, their own consciences will cry, and sterner language will demand, why is the will rise the run and destruction their conduction of the unit of the production of the will rise the property of gainstion to the only the conduction of the production of the production of the production of the production of

consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr. ADRAIN, (rep.) of N. J., presented a memoritata.

Mr. ADRAIN, (rep.) of N. J., presented a mem from Jersey City, signed by 1,346 persons, 200 of a zer republicans. He also presented a mem rist New Brunswick, signed by over 500 persons, irretive of party, including Mr. Frelinghuysen, who Adrain said, was no less distinguished for his Ch i virtue than for his patriotism and love for the Urittenden propositor any other constitutional mode for the adjustment our national difficulties.

The MEPORT ON THE CRUSS.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was in our up.

Mr. Barder, (opp.) of Mo., spoke in condemnation of the republican party, and entered his protest against secession, as unjust to the border shaveholding States. Those which had recently confederated ought to have remained in the Union, and therein fought for their rights; but the first movement towards coercion would unite Missouri and all the border States to resist it.

The flower proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for the sayment of the appears incurred in Oregon at Washington Territories, is the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1856 and 1856.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Haustr. (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the bill, and proposed to refer the astlement of the account to Generals Scott and Wool.

Mr. Pavos, (opp.) of Va., said General Wool had threatened to carry fire and sword into the South, and General Scott had organized a military despotism in the capital of the republic, and with more unnatural feelings than Coriolanus, proposed to march on his own motor State. Unlike the people of Rome, the people of that Commonwealth would not seek to conciliate his peace by the exhibition of the stears of their mothers and sisters, but would meet him as would become thesons of Virginia. Mr. Haskix defended his course on this bill, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Virginia had attacked the character of the first living soldier of this or any other country—the man to whom the gentleman's own State gave birth. He was surprised, too, that as attack had been made on General Wool, who in the Mexican campaign, with General Scott, gave to the Union Texas and the golden State of California, and who is now here as a Commissioner from the great State of New York to the Peace Conference, engaged in an effort to quiet the disturbance of the country.

The Senate bill appropriates \$3,400,000. The House reduced the amount to less than \$3,000,000, but without definite action on the bill.

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